LAWRENCE, Kansas, June 10, 1868. One of the most interesting items of news is the recent raid of the Cheyennes upon the Kaws at their reserve, near Conneil Grove. Nine months ago the Kaws got into a fight with a party of Cheyennes at a point nearly 200 miles west of their reserve, in the hunting country of the latter. What the cause of hostilities might be, or whether these gentlemen require any provocation beyond mere proximity, I could not safely say. The Chevenne party was a small one at that time, and, as the Kaws were better armed and supplied with ammunition, the latter got the upper hand and took seven scalps. They had a great deal of dancing and rejoicing over them at the time. The agent, I believe, was rather proud of "his" warriors. Had things been managed as they should, the guilty parties then ought to have received condign punishment, or been turned over to the Cheyennes, and the present commotion would not

The Cheyennes seem to have managed the matter with some shrewdness and a great deal of boldness. The Kaw reserve is 100 miles east of the frontier line of settlements, at least. The wild Indians came through Southern Kansas by the Walnut and Cottonwood tributaries of the Arkansas and Neosha. Their numbers are variously stated at from 100 to 500. They went through the white settlements without any attempt at concealment, saying that they did not intend to molest the whites, but were going to fight the Kaws. They boldly went through the town of Council Grove by daylight, and attempted to surround the Kaws at the Agency.

One of the shilly-shally fights common to wild Indians lasted for some time. The agent sent to Fort Riley, 40 miles north, for troops, but the officer in command was either not in condition to act or did not believe it. At all events no troops went, and perhaps it was just as well. Long before they could have got their six-mule teams and hard bread in order, the red-skins would be over the Arkansas.

So far as I can learn, there does not appear to have been anybody hurt. The Kaw and Cheyenne battle was no doubt a "brilliant affair," and had the additional qualification that no lives were lost. As the white settlers were rising, the Cheyennes had to leave. I cannot learn from any authentic source that they did any mischief whatever to the white settlers. Various rumors of plunder are in circulation, but the evidence is all the other way. In the main, at least, they were scrupulous to maintain a neutral attitude to the whites, and only robbed one or two white men who have formerly been connected with the Kaw Indians.

What will or ought to be done about this I cannot say. Nothing is clearer than that such military raids by either Indians ought to be prevented. There could be no more severe commentary on our whole absurd system of treaties than this. The poor people are taught to believe that this is their true relation to us-that they are independent nations, and may wage war on one another. It is high time that all this was ended.

The State, or certain parties therein, are inquiring about the Osage treaty. The Osage treaty is undoubtedly a nefarious transaction, on which the United States Senate should promptly put its foot. The Indians, when appealed to, all spoke against it. They protested against the sale of their lands at all, and, if compelled to sell them, insisted on getting at least one dollar an acre for them. By this treaty they are sold in a body to a representative of some railroad company for about twenty-two cents per acre. Not for the settlers-oh, no! Not sold at their worth-oh, no! What is to become of our Government if such things are to be persistently done? Is the whole of the public domain henceforth to go into the hands of speculators ? It is high time that this

Besides, we will have to take care of this tribe yet, and every dollar that their lands are fairly worth ought to be honestly appropriated to such a purpose, and not take the money from the Public Treasury. To give a railroad company Indian lands at onefourth price, because they build a railroad through the lands the Indians have thus sold to them, is an impudent fraud. Must Indian business eternally run into such schemes of plunder?

Kausas is blessed with fine rains. The crops never looked better. A large emigration is flocking to the State. The Pacific Railroad, E. D., is running its cars to Monument, where the castellated chalk bluffs rise from her green valleys, 385 miles from Leaven-

Recently a remarkable event occurred in Western Kansas. Two aerolites fell, on the 6th, near the Solomon River. The noise and jar was felt for 70 miles. The two meteors were seen, on a June afternoon many miles distant, like two balls of fire, ere they struck the earth, and the shock shook it like an earthquake. Were they from Vesuvius or the moon?

THE RAINY SEASON.

THE METEOROLOGY OF THE PAST YEAR-AN IN-QUIRY INTO THE MOTIVES OF JUPITER PLU-VIUS-SOME THEORIES AS TO THE CAUSES OF HIS LATE EXCESSIVE COMPLIMENTS-ICE-BERGS, METEORIC SHOWERS, VOLCANIC IN-FLUENCES, AND THE GULF-STREAM.

Jupiter was usually that of a rather dewy old derty, whose venerable long beard and hair were composed of fine-flowing skeins of water, while little streams of water also flowed from the ends of his fingers, which were constantly held droopingly, and in the manner of bestowing

Still, the unusual number of rainy days, in so brief a period, taken in connection with the 40 storms of the preceding Winter months, form an interesting subject of speculation for the meteorologist, and our numerous weather clerks, for the moment neglect their diurnal study of the weather-cocks, in providing theories and causes of the subject in hand. The theory of rain may be simply explained on the priciple that when air is suddenly chilled, its capacity of holding moisture in the state of invisible vapor is diminished, and the excess of moisture present becomes visible and is set free in particles, which coalesce and form rain drops. The distribution of rain over the surface of the earth is governed by the winds and the local conditions of the surface. The chief source of supply being the great oceans, and the wind sweeping over these and becoming charged with moisture, the precipitation must take place wherever it is gathered in quantities beyond the capacity of the air at its existing temperature to rotain, and thus it is along the Equatorial belt that the rainy regions of the globe are mostly found.

The quantity of rain that falls upon particular localities is also materially affected by local features of topography and temperature. This is clearly shown by the record of the annual fall. In the tropics of the Eastern hemisphere this is estimated at 77 inches of water; and in the Western hemisphere at 115 inches. And the variation at different localities all the world over is more or less determined by the presence, for instance, of lofty mountains whose icy summits hasten the precipitation of floating vapors by their chilly contact, or by the proximity of some warm current of the ocean, whose temperature assists the propagation of water-freighted clouds, or some other natural cause. And this brings us to one of our theories respecting the recent continuous rains in our own latitude, vk.: the unusual nearness of the Gulf Stream to our coast.

The Gulf Stream, too, a resty influence yields.

The visil Stream, too, a ready innessed result.
And, lesgoes away, retreabes the parched fields,
When Ocean shifts his wond rous belt in baste,
A hand's breadth higher on his swelling waist.
And wafted shoreward (off with thunders loud.)
Rolls on the storm the propagated cloud,
Till, swift condensed, the growing floorigates, loosed,
Brim the mad streams and drown the recking coast.

lower stratum of air resting upon it is therefore warmer and moister than that on either side. It is, therefore, constantly in a state ready to burst up into the upper and colder strata, carrying with it the moisture to be concended into torrents of rain, and drawing in around the ascending column the adjacent air, which gives rise frequently to terrific commotions of the atmosphere. Of course the climate of this latitude of the coast is comparatively but little affected by this warm-flowing girdle of the sea, but then, at such scasons when it is shifted considerably nearer to our shores, it does not seem altogether abourd to suppose that the accumulation of vapor in the atmosphere would be sensibly augmented, to be blown absurd to suppose that the accumulation of vapor in the atmosphere would be sensibly augmented, to be blown inward by the cast winds prevailing in the Spring of the year, and spill a portion of their burden over large tracts

of country.

The extraordinary number of teebergs which have drifted southward from the Arctic seas this season, furnishes ground for a second theory, and here we may again And often loebergs, from their fetters free, Drift further southward over the Sure free, And often loobergs, from their reters recprift further southwand o'er the Summer sea,
Chilling the air, till spreading mists expand,
To weep their coolness o'er a Sommer land;
And thus, by Nature's curious fashioning.
A fouten-mountain may enhance the Spring,
Tenipt the soft reduce, brin the lily's cup,
And call the violets from the darkness up.

And call the violets from the darkness up.

This theory may be explained on the supposition that
the chilliness created in the atmosphere by the approach
of these immense islands and hills of ice, combined with
the warmth of the waters through which they float and
slowly melt, would hasten the formation of clouds, and
soon afterward assist in condensing them into rain. This
idea may be far-fetched, but it is certainly a beautful
one, for thus the most sterile of all substances would
be converted into a crystal lens, as it were, to reflect the
beans of summer to an anxious soil. In this way the beams of summer to an anxious soil. In this vising of Winter himself may be said to fling back of tenderness to Summer's Queen, before he locks himself up in his show-palace to slumber, and, perchance, dream of the springing flowers far away. Another theory for the recent remarkable prevalence of rains and storms. Is in an electric cause, and this we may denominate as the theory of the Meteoric showers.

For fire with water, beat with cold, as well, May serve to aggravate the rains and For five with water, heat with cold, as well, May serve to aggraying the fainy speel, And, brightly stadled in the heav'ns afar. The shower-sprite awings upon the Shooting Star; When, doubly charged with live, electric light, The meteors poor adown the silent night; Unusual lightnings from their scobbards long. And round the forchead of the storm-king sweep, Andround the forchead of the storm-king sweep, Then, flashing down, with crashing thunders loud, Split the dark bosom of the water-cloud, Till skeips tissues of cool showers descend, And amiling rainbows with the delige blend.

It remains, we believe, a matter of controversy as to whether the electric heat in the atmosphere has anything directly to do with the formation of the rain-cloud and its subsequent condensation. But the impurities which are frequently found in rain water by teason of contract are frequently found in rain-water by reason of contact, while descending, with carbonic acid in the atmosphere, and the nutric acid which is sometimes detected in it, particularly during thunder-storms, can only be accounted for by combination of the nitrogen of the ammonia with oxygen of the air, the union being induced by electrical discharges. The comparatively recent great showers of meteors certainly argued that the atmosphere was charged with an extraordinary quantity of electric heat; so that, after all, the meteoric supposition appears to possess some plausibility. It is well known that at one time the stars were supposed to control human destinies; and although science has discarded most of the pretensions of astrology, we can still retain a shadow of the old superstition in the idea that the shooting star, at least, may have a ogy, we can still retain a shadow of the old superstit in the idea that the *shooting* star, at least, may have good deal to do with the pockets and futurity of some our farmers, when the crops are getting blistered in

But the Volcanic theory is certainly the most strikingly original, if the least plausible.

ly original, if the least plausible.

When, seres, unshackied from his under-world,
With burning eyes and hurd pinnes unfarled,
Giant Enceladus acours the upper skies.

Scorching the thin six currents as he files.

Until—with boisterous challenges hurled forth—
The wild Wind-Monarch of the frome North,
Midway assails him, while the occan pays.

Its vaporous tribute to the Fire-King's praise.

And clondy masses, belied big with raim.

Constvant impelled across the water plain,
Quiver, all shattered 'neath the Borest hand,
And thus the burning mountain of the South
In other spheres may intigate a droub.

And, chilled and stricken from an ice-resred throne,
Pour cooling showers through temperate rone,
bleer of our learned weather clerks mainta

Pour cooling showers through temperate tons.

A number of our learned weather clerks maintain this theory, of an explosive nature though it may be. They argue that the upper strata of air have become heated in an extraordinary degree, and for a circle of hundreds of miles in diameter, by the large number of volcanic cruptions which have prevailed for the last year or two; that these burning winds are wafted northward by southern gales until they come in contact with the chilling air currents from the north. Then there is a general aerial commotion, and a wholesale manufacture of rain for the benefit of the adjacent shores. The sea trembles beneath the opposing forces of the south, great clouds of vapor rise, and these, speedily condensed by the chillier atmosphere, open their floodgates in blinding torrents of dashing rain.

phere, open their floodgates in blinding torrents of dashing rain.

But all these are, after all, mere theories. We only know that we have had a season of extraordinary rain and storm. It has rained during 36 of the past 43 days. The rain of the last week, ending on Saturday, was very great. Bain fell on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th, lasting allogether 38 hours 6 minutes, with a depth of 3.478 inches. There were also three thunder storms—two of them occurring on the 9th. But few can recollect a period when so much rain and so many storms have visited this latitude and longitude during the past six weeks or eighteen months. From 1833 to 1856 the average annual fall of rain for that period of 30 years was a little more than 444 inches: but during the ten months following the great storm of October, 1856, the fall was very remarkable, or 484 inches.

or 481 linches.

The study of meteorology may sometimes reach that perfection where we can predict rain not only with certainty, but produce its fall in needed localities; but at present we can only put forth vague theories.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

GEN. SHERMAN'S TREATY WITH THE NAVAJOS. From Our Special Correspondent. FORT SUMBER, NEW-MEXICO, June 1, 1868.

Lient.-Gen. William T. Sherman and Col. S. a few days ago from Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, a post about 700 miles north of this place. Already a treaty of peace has been entered into with the Navajos, a tribe now numbering 7,000 and a few hundred souls, pro-viding for their early removal back to their old country in the mountains on the head waters of the Kee San Juan, within the boundaries of the proposed Territory of Navajo. The Indians are perfectly beside themselves with joy at the prospect of soon returning to their old homes in the mountains, from which they were forcibly driven by the officer then commanding this Department. To our disgrace as a nation, we fought these Navajo Indians thirteen years, destroyed all their property, drove them from their homes, put them here as in a prison, merely to enable the Mexican population to kidnap and enslave their women and children—we did all this on the side of the kidnapper—punishing the Indians—killing thêm—reducing them to imprisonment and the most abject poverty by defending their hearthstones from the ravishers, when we should have honored and rewarded each action. Now justice is being done to these long suffering and outraged people. In the Spring of 1864 President Lincoln advised the civil and military authorities of this territory, to do all in their power to release the Navajo Indians from prostitution and peonage, which was attempted, but the Indians still complain that their children are held in captivity by some of the Mexicans, notwithstanding the act of Congress making it a criminal offense to do so. Gen. Sherman deserves the thanks of this country, the admiration of all mankind and the rememberance of posterity, for his able and noble conduct in the settlement of this Indian question. He does not hesitate in assuming responsibilities, advancing money from his military departments, believing that in the mountains on the head waters of the Kee San Juan, conduct in the settlement of this Indian question. He does not hesitate in assuming responsibilities, advancing money from his military departments, believing that Congress will ratify his action; if they do not den. Sherman is financially runed. For the want of funds the Commission discharged their clerks and employés, and are now doing the work themselves in order to save expense. Congress has not yet made any appropriation of money to enable this Commission to do the work assigned them.

pense. Congress has not yet made any appropriation of money to enable this Commission to do the work assigned them.

On the 28th of May the Commissioners met a delegation of the Navajos in council on their reservation near Fort Sumner, the Indians being represented principally by their chief, Barboncite, who acted as spokesman. He gave an effective narrative of the hardships the tribe had undergone since their removal to this reservation, and expressed their wish to be sent back to their old home. The suggestion of Gen. Sherman that lands should be assigned them in the Indian Territory, south of Kansas, was not acceptable; and it was finally agreed that the United States should send them back to their old haunts and give them the means to start life anew. But before leaving the place of council, Barbarcite said it was customary for the Navajos to counsel with their women and take their advice in all matters of busness, and therefore he wished to have them present at the council the next day, so that they might all see and hear what was done. "We permit them to speak and vote in our councils, and follow their advice; they are one with us." Of course the Commissiohers consented that the women should come, and, if they desired, take part in the proceedings. The Navajos are the only "women's rights" Indians in America. They say that their God is a female. The women generally own the property of the family, and do the easy indoor work, while the men do the outdoor work, and have been engaged for years in pastoral and agriculturi pursuits.

As Gen. Sherman, with a map spread out before him, pointed out the proposed boundary of the Navajo Reservation in their old country, and explained to them the purposes of our Government to give them a country and a home, and provide them with means of supporting themselves, the eyes of the chief Barboncite became moist, his lip trembled, the blood flushed his face, his nerves quivered, and his whole frame shook with the deepest emotion. Suddenly he started from his seat, threw his

deepest emotion. Suddenly he started from his seat, threw his arms around the General, and with an elequence far surpassing art, exclaimed, "Do this for my people and we will look upon you as our father and as our mother. It seems to us now that you are a god." It was a proud moment for our hero—he who marched down to the sea, broke the back of the Rebellion, and saved his country. Now, way out in this wilderness, vindicating in his treatment of the Indians the honor and good will of our Government, providing a future and a home for the suffering and the destitute. Barbonoite saw and appreciated the action—realized the fact that the American people were the protectors and not the destroyers of his race, and in his joy and amazement he looked upon Gen. Sherman as a god; and is it to be wondered at, after all they have suffered?

THE TENNESSEE MANUAL LABOR UNIVERSITY. This institution, incorporated December 10, 866, instituted for the benefit of indigent youths, is one of the fruits of a determined effort on the part of our colored citizens to improve their general condition. The movement has the sanction of the best men in Tennessee, and is warmly indorsed by Gen. Thomas and others. The Trustees inform the public that they have effected the purchase of a nice location for the school, which for beauty of locality, and with its attendant advantages of healthfulness and fertility, is unsurpassed in our country; consisting of three hundred acres at the Cemetery, it miles from Nashville, Tenn., and 3 miles from Murfreesboro', Rutherford Connty. Our expenses for feneing and arranging for the work before us are very great. It was all unfenced, and timber for feneing and building purposes scarce. We

have a few temporary buildings which are inadequate to our requirements, and we would urge upon the friends of education and human improvement to give us their material aid and support by donations and subscriptions until we can put our mechanical and mand-facturing departments under successful operation, and we hope that we will receive such substantial responses from pledges that are given, and may be obtained, that we will have every assurance of inaugurating its great purposes, free from incumbrance and risking fiabilities. Any person desiring to bequeath means to carry forward this institution can have any investment made of it promptly as they direct to the incorporators, and the proceeds will be applied to the institution. We need at this time to secure us proper buildings alone, \$20.000 besides the expenses we may be forced to make to continue our school now in progress, consisting of one hundred students. Now, if each friend will contribute to our efforts by advancing to our agents what they are able to give, and will give us an annual pledge for a small sum per annum for four succeeding years, we will then have ample assurance of the success of the institution, and the colored citizens will have an institution for their development equaling the first of its class in our country. Certainly, the amount can be easily applied by the benevolent, humane and generous of our land. Our Agents will receive whatever subscriptions and donations persons may be wilking to contribute, whether moneys or articles of service in conducting the Agricultural Farm and Stock and Tools of all kinds; so we can commence the instructions of youth in mechanics; and the establishment of Cotton and Woolen Mills for further development, and to make this enterprise self-sustaining in all the necessities of life, required by an advanced civilization; which will be duly acknowledged and thankfully received. Address of life, required by an advanced civilization; which will be duly acknowledged and thankfully received. Address the General Financial Agent and President of the Board, Peter Lowery, Nashville, Tennessee.

THE OSAGE LAND JOB.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Having hitherto written you that the Osage Indians had sold their entire lands to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railway Co. for a few cents per acre, let me now briefly narrate the strange circumstance which induced them to do so:

The Indians did not desire to sell at all, and all the efforts and temptings of the Government to induce them to send a delegation to Washington, to make a treaty for the sale, were in vain; but, finding the Government fatally bent on getting their lands, they were firmly resolved to sell but one-half thereof, and quite as carnesty determined to receive \$1 per acre therefor; and, upon this ultimatum of the tribe, the energetic and persistent Conneil apparently abandoned the project in despair. At just about this juncture two of the Osages, who were engaged in a thieving excursion in the neighborhood, killed one of the settlers; and this unfortunate circumstance was seized upon by the parasites of the Railroad Company to territy the Indians juto at once signing the treaty, under threats of the dire vengeance of the Government upon the whole tribe in explation of the said murder, if they further resisted. It is scarcely needful to add that every Indian chanced lustily to "make his mark," and thus to avert the impending stroke of the mation's uplifted arm. Such was the fool means by which this nefarious treaty was made. Since my last communication, I have seen Father Schoenmaker, for twenty-five years the pious and eminent missionary of the Osages, and he does not hesitate to make the following distinct avowments regarding this so-called treaty:

First: That the Indians would not have made it unless they had been forced thereto. The Indians did not desire to sell at all, and all the ef-

avowments regarding this so-called treaty:

First: That the Indians would not have made it unless
they had been forced therete.

Second: Thattwo-fifths of the entire tract is of the
highest order of farming and grazing lands and adorned
with the most picturesque beauty, and that the remaining three-fifths is of still greater mercantile value on
account of its immense wealth of ninerals.

Third: That settlement on the trust lands will almost
cease, and the country will relapse into a wilderness if
this treaty is allowed to prevail.

Fourth: That under no possible state of the case should
a monopoly be allowed to engross this land, but that it
should enure te the benefit of the people.

Fifth: That if the Osages are sent to the region contemplated by this treaty, they will be exterminated within 10
years by the Plains Indians, who intensely hate them.

Sirth: The Osages had an earnest desire to preserve a
home in the lands of their ancestors, and feel
grief-stricken at being ejected therefrom. Father Schoenmaker was himsif present with the Council for several
days; but the striftes and quarrels of rival railway companies who were present, and the trafficking and dividing, in anticipation, of the many speculators and land
sharks who were also present, were so torturing to his
sensitive, religious nature, that he was compelled to
leave, which he did do, several days before the final consummation.

Is there any ground for hope that the President and

THE COURTS.

In the Superior Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Barbour, a suit was brought by an attorney against a married woman for counsel fees in a divorce case. The suit was entitled Soudhelm agt. Comes. At the conclusion of the plaintiffs case the counsel for the defense asked for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that a married woman could only make contracts as to her separate property. The plaintiff claimed that under the act of 1862 she could make any contract. Judge Barbour held that a married woman could only be sued on contracts relating to her separate property; that the only ground therefore on which this action could be sustained was, that the wife belonged to herself, and, unfortunately for the plaintiff's case, the law held that her person belonged to her husband. The complaint was therefore dismissed.

During the examination of Andrew P. Van

During the examination of Andrew P. Van Tuya, a bankrupt, before the Register, for the purpose of discovering whether he had set down all his property in his schedules, if questions were asked him, all of which he declined to answer on the ground of irrelevancy. The questions were certified to Judge Blatchford for his opinior, and he now decides that all the questions except Nos. "6," and "7," are irrelevant on their face, dence, question "6," which is an inquiry as to whether any member of the bankrupt's family kept a carriage and horses recently, and question "7," as to whether the bank-rupt's wife now keeps a carriage and horses which he is in the habit of using, are also irrelevant, unless the bankrupt owns the property in question or has kept the horses and carriage.

The following decision was rendered yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court by Mr. Justice Nelson in the suit of the U. S. against 25,000 gallons of distilled spirits. This suit was commenced March 3, 1866, by information, in the District Court, to forfest certain property for a violation of the Internal Revenue laws, and the question before us, arising on the decision of the Court below, is as to the portion of the proceeds resulting from the condemnation that rightfully belongs to the informer. The amount is \$69,946 56. It is admitted that, according to the law as it stood at the time the information was given and the seizure made, the informer was entitled to a moiety, but that, before the final decree of condemnation, the law had been changed, and the amount placed under the regulation of she Secretary of the Treasury, according to which the amount to be allowed would be \$5,000. The decree below was affirmed. Appeals were heard by Judge Nelson in the cases of Miner et al. agt. After full argument in these cases, the facts in which were reported at the time of trial in the Court below, the Court reserved its decision. The following decision was rendered yester-

Court reserved its decision.

The case of Moore agt. Bonnell came up in the Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday, on an application made by Robert N. Waite, counsel for plaintiff, for an order to have some depositions which have been taken under a stipulation filed with the same effect as though taken de bene case, to be used on the trial. The circumstances of this case, as set forth in the complaint, are that the plaintiff, who is a lady teacher in one of the public schools in this city, became acquainted with the defendant, who was then a sergeant in a N. Y. regiment stationed at Hart's Island, early in the year 1864; that he visited her from that time until last Winter, when she heard that he had been circulating the story that they had been married on the 27th of November, 1864, which was wholly false; that when accused of the falsity of that statement he admitted it, pleading in extenuation of the falsehood that he wished to prevent the attentions of other gentlemen, and made an affidavit explicitly denying that they were married, at her request; that a few weeks thereafter she learned that the defendant was still circulating his former story, and that then she forbade the continuance of his visits to her house and brought this action for slander. The defendant, who was arrested and confined in Ludiow st. Jail, but subsequently released on bail, alleges that the plaintiff and himself were duly married by the Rev. John McClintock, on the 27th day of November, 1864, in the presence of the wife and daughters of the clergyman as witnesses; that after that the plaintiff continued to reside with her brother-in-law and he with his parents; and in support of, his allegation he brings the affidavit of the Rev. Mr. McClintock, who deposes to having married the defendant, and the witnesses then present are unable to identify either of the persons. The trial of the case may be reached during this term, and if not will certainly come up in the October term. The case of Moore agt. Bonnell came up in the

In Justice Aldridge's Court, Hudson City, yesterday, Charles W. Allen, "boss" builder, at Hudson City, was arraigned on a charge of atrocious assault and battery on Edward Bagnall, apainter, and biting his nose and hand. The men, who are well known citizens, had a difficulty in a saloon on Saturday afternoon, when it is alleged that Bagnall smasheda water pitcher over Allen's head, and the latter retaliated by chewing his nose and hand; hence the complaint. The accused was held to bail to answer.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Ledwith, yesterday, John Barry and Jeremiah Buckley were held on a charge of attempted outrage, preferred against them by Mary Hershim. The prisoners forced the girl into a carriage, and were about to drive off with her when they were arrested... Michael Relily—who shot Wilham Martin, a sailor, mistaking him for a river-thief—was held to await the result of Martin's mjuries, which are believed to be of a fatal character... Bridget Murray, a servantgirl, 15 years of age, was accused of setting fire to a mattress in the tonementhouse No. 98 Houston-st., on Saturday morning, with the intention of destroying the building. She designed the incendiary act in retallation for being dismissed from employment by her mistress, Mrs. Bridget O'Brien. Her service with her lasted only one week, when she was ordered to leave for misconduct, after first arranging her bedroom. While she was doing this she set fire to the mattress, but the blaze was soon discovered and extinguished by a resident of the house. The act was traced to her by Officer Shields, and she confessed it to him. She was committed without bail... Michael MeGovern of No. 58 West Twenty-fourth-st. complained of having had 255 in money picked from his pocket by Timothy Devine, who was held to bail.

In the United States District Court, in the

In the United States District Court, in the case of the United States ag. James A. Burke, which has been previously reported, and in which the defendant, a claim agent, was indicted fer obtaining by forgery from the United States Government more than \$1,000 prize money due one Martin, Doyle, a seaman on the United States steamer Kennebeb, as his (Doyle's) share of the proceeds of the Confederate viscel Gray Jacket, which was explained by the Kennebeb, the jury were charged yesterday, and a verdict of guilty rendered. The prisoner was remanded for sentence... The Bourbon whisky case, in which Daul. Messmore and others are accused of frauds on the revenue, the trial was set down for to-day..... William Heitman and Peter Fallainz were convicted yesterday on an indictment accusing them of doing business as distillers without paying the special tax, and also of using a still on premises where another business was also carried on. The testimony showed that both defendants were interested in a still that was discovered in operation on the night of the 16th of May last in the subcellar of No. 25 Rose-st., underneath Heltman's grocery store. It was also shown that Heitman tried to bribe the seizing officer, Deputy Collector Hurd of Brooklyn, by offering him \$150 to release the place; and further shown that Fallainz offered the keeper placed in charge after seizure \$50 to let the mash be run off. The first offer was refused, but the latter offer was accepted and Fallainz was immediately arrested and Heitman subsequently. The defendants were found guilty, but Fallainz was recommended to mercy. They were both remanded for sentence.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice

was recommended to mercy. They were both remanded for sentence.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice Shandley committed one Dennis Brady for having, in company with two unknown men. on Sunday afternoon last attacked Wm. Dehu of No. 66 James-st., while in an out-house in the rear of No. 83 Oliver-st., and stolen from him \$17 and a passage-tick to California. Matthew Reynolds, proprietor of the liquor store No. 121 Mulberry-st., and his agod mother, Ellen Reynolds, were yesterday taken before Justice Shandley for being two of the persons who, on Sunday night, beat three of the 14th Ward Policemen in front of Reynolds's saloon. Policeman Lyman, who attempted to procure a drink in the saloon, and was beaten in consequence, made complaint against the persons, and they were held to bail in the sum of \$300 each. Reynolds was also held to bail to answer a charge of violating the Excise Law, Ernest Reed was committed to the Tombs **Pateriax* for having in his possession a dor, valued at \$30, the property of Jules Sattery of No. 53 South Eighth-st. Williamsburgh. The apfinal was stolen several days since... Solomon Solomons was caught in the act of stealing \$60 worth of tailor's trimmings yesterday from Mr. George Hopkins's store, at No. 546 Pearl-st. He was taken into custody, and confessed that he had on fourteen different occasions stolen from the store of the complainant... James B. Stevenson was committed to the Tombs yesterday for having defrauded Mr. Lucius N. Maltby of the Maltby House, No. 23 Great Jones-st., out of a board bill of \$24....
The well-known "Tom" Hadden, proprietor of, a sailor having defrauded Mr. Lucius N. Maltby of the Maltby House, No. 23 Great Jonesst., out of a board bill of \$24.... The well-known "Tom" Hadden, proprietor of a sailor boarding-house in Waterst., and John Monahan, for having committed a brutal assault on Philip O'Hanlon, living at the corner of Van Brunt and Commercial-sts., Brooklyn. On the 11th inst., O'Hanlon drank in Hadden's boarding-house, and afterward went up stairs to sleep for a short time. Subsequently the accused came into the room, and Hadden told O'Hanlon declared that he would not go, and Hadden and Monahan then locked the door, and beat him terriby about the head and body with a club. The accused were held to bail in the sum of \$500 each. Hadden is well known to the police as having been engaged in past years in shanghaing sailors.

in shanghaing sailors. COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPMENS COURT—GENERAL TREE.—Adjourned to June 30.

SUPMENS COURT—CROCKET—PART I.—Held by INGALLA, J. Court opens at 10 a. m.

1042. Neptune Steamship Co. agt. 3664. Carey agt. Schultz et al.

1165. Blumeuthal et al. agt. Coben.

944. Belle tal. agt. Waterbury.

722. Kiritand agt. Northrup et al.

49. Mavor. &c. agt. Messerole.

48. Same agt. Same.

990. Volkenpr agt. Klaber.

990. Volkenpr agt. Klaber.

990. Volkenpr agt. Klaber.

990. Holdredge, agt. Webb.

775. Nesham agt. Pearall.

223. Howell et al. agt. Fleid et al. 3339. Same agt. Same.

SUPMENS COURT—SPECIAL TREE—Held by DANISLA, J., in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen.

111. Sherman agt. Perish.

121. Parish agt. Mereman.

124. Laubrop Sew. Mach. Co. agt.

125. Mewhall agt. the same.

127. Seeler agt. Wright et al.

128. Keeler, assignee, agt. Keeler.

139. Well agt. Buckeler.

130. Keeler, assignee, agt. Keeler.

130. Well agt. Buckeler.

130. Amissing agt. Device et al.

131. Bridge agt. Cobn.

6178. Biolize agt. Cobn.

6178. Biolize agt. Cobn.

6277. Norton agt. Egetton.

1097. Norton agt. Egetton.

1098. Parmelee agt. Bebre et al.

111. Sherman agt. Perish.

122. Seewhall agt. the same.

123. Seeler agt. Wright et al.

134. Couver agt. Mucklee et al.

135. Keeler, assignee, agt. Keeler.

139. Well agt. Buckeler.

140. Amissing agt. Perish.

151. Bridge agt. Dayton et al.

152. Seewhall agt. the same.

153. Ackendorf agt. N. Y. Tengot.

214. Sealuer agt. Sealuer.

215. Sackendorf agt. N. Y. Tengot.

Coal Co.

Reserved Cases.

140. Horities agt. Harbit.

elem.nus...Held by Inonanam, J.—Court opens at a.m. Call of the Calendar at 12 m.
Reserved Cases.

10 a. m. Call of the Calendar at 12 m.
Reserved Cases.
45. McConnell et al. agt. Prus.
100. Freeborn agt. Lawlitt.
100. Freeborn agt. Hewlitt.
100. Meyer agt. National Rapress
2. E. River Bank agt. Gove.
27. Mollin agt. Price.
89. Deherly agt. Kean. &c.
101. McDevilt agt. Johnson et al.
103. Mvers agt Sherman et al.
103. North'n R. R. Co. agt. Ogdensburgh and Lake Champiain
R. R. Co. 101. Myers agt Sherman et al.
102. Myers agt Sherman et al.
103. Myers agt Sherman et al.
104. Cander agt. Premant.
105. PRRIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART L.—Held by BARBOUR, J.— Ser. Rander agt. Permont.

Surrance Cocky—Thirst. Terra—Part L.—Held by Barbour, J.—

Contrologies at I a. m.

1983. Williams et al., agt. Post et al.

1997. Knop agt. Levi.

1923. Maylan agt. Johnson.

1997. Knop agt. Levi.

1923. Maylan agt. Crawford.

1923. Maylan agt. Crawford.

1923. Maylan agt. Crawford.

1925. Maylan agt. Crawford.

1925. Maylan agt. Hartman et al.

1925. Maylan agt. Hartman et al.

1925. Maylan Cocky—Triat. Terra—Part I.—Adjourned without day.

1926. Lathrop agt. Palmenberg.

1137. Harphmecht agt. Karle et al.

1926. Lathrop agt. Palmenberg.

1137. Harphmecht agt. Karle et al.

1926. Maylan agt. By ay Ins. Co.

1127. Lynner agt. Taylor et al.

1289. Waring ag. U. S. Tel. Co.

1128. Mayling agt. By Terra.

1292. Mechae agt. Scannel.

1293. Mechae agt. Scannel.

1294. Mechae agt. Johnston.

1295. Wessel agt. Scannel.

1296. Person.

1296. Person.

1296. Person.

1296. Scannel.

1296. Scannel.

1296. Scannel.

1296. Person.

1296. Scannel.

1296. Scannel.

1296. Scannel.

1296. Scannel.

1296. Wessel agt. Scannel.

1296. Wessel agt. Scannel.

1296. Wessel agt. Scannel.

1296. Wessel agt. Scannel.

1296. Scannel.

1296.

THE MONEY MARKET.

| 10\frac{1}{2} O'CLOCK A. M. | 4,500 U 8 6s 5-20 Reg '92. | 100 | 110,000 U 8 5s, 10-40 Conp. | 106\frac{1}{2},000 U 8 6s, 5-20 Conp '92. | 12\frac{1}{2} | 26,000. | 105 | 100,000 U 8 5s, 20 Conp 0s 5s. | 110\frac{1}{2} | 10,000 U 8 5-20 Conp 0s 5s. | 110\frac{1}{2} | 10,000 U 8 5-20 Conp 0s 5s. | 110\frac{1}{2} | 10,000 U 8 5-20 Conp 0s 5s. | 110\frac{1}{2} | 10,000 U 8 5-20 Conp 0s 5s. | 110\frac{1}{2} | 10,000 U 8 5-20 Conp 0s 5s. | 110\frac{1}{2} | 10,000 U 8 5-20 Conp 0s 5s. | 110\frac{1}{2} | 10,000 U 8 5-20 Conp 0s 5s. | 110\frac{1}{2} | 10,000 U 8 5-20 Conp 0s 5s. | 110\frac{1}{2} | 10,000 U 8 5-20 Conp 0s 5s. | 110\frac{1}{2} | 10,000 U 8 5-20 Conp 0s 5s. | 110\frac{1}{2} | 10,000 U 8 5-20 Conp 0s 5s. | 110\frac{1}{2} | 10,000 U 8 5-20 Conp 0s 5s. | 110\frac{1}{2} | 10,000 U 8 5s. | 100\frac{1}{2} | 1 | 25,000 | Tenn 6a er c. 74 | 2,000 C, R I & Pa 7s 98s | 600 Krie R | 704 | 5,000 | 744 | 1,000 | 98s | 4,200 Reading | 984 | 400,000 Tenn 8 6a n. 73 | 2,000 Tol Fee & W | 75 | 100 | 100,000 | 725 | 1st, east div. 84 | 300 Mich S & S 1 | 07 | 20,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 100,000 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725 | 725

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.—FIRST BOARD. MONDAY, June 15-P. M.

Gold closed strong at 140#. The clearings at

the Gold Exchange Bank were \$22,826,000, and the balance, \$874,407 27. Government bonds opened strong, with an active demand for all classes. 5-20s of 1862 sold at 1125; 1864s, 1102; new 5-20s, 1865, 1134; 1867s, 1134; 10-40s were in demand at at 1064. The investment demand continues very heavy, and the counter sales are on the increase. The great ease in money is stimulating large purchases of the new '65s and '67s by Banks and Savings Institutions, as it is the only method at which they can make interest on their money. At the close, all the kinds were in demand, and sparingly offered at quotations. State Bonds were active at improved prices. Tennessee 6 per cent ex-coupons sold at 74; the New 6 per cents, 734; Virginia 6 per cents, 564; North Carolina 6 per cent ex-coupons, 694; Missouri 6 per cents, 934. Railway Bonds were in request at an advance in quotations, with no marketable lots offered at quotations. Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific 7's sold at 99‡; Fort Wayne, (2d's) 100‡; Chicago and North-Western Convertable Bonds. 944, Mis-

cellaneous shares continue neglected : Pacific Mail was more active, selling at 971 cash and 96, seller sixty, was bid for large blocks of stock. At the close, the stock was shy at 971,298. Express Shares were dull, with an improvement in Wells-Fargo, which sold at 261. The Share market was active notwithstanding the absence of the majority of the heavy operators at the races, and all the speculating shares were in demand. New-York Central was firm. Erie continues neglected by operators, both for long and short account, but maintains its prices by the ease in money, and the buoyancy of the other markets. Reading was active, and sold at 981. The Western shares were strong, with the exception of Cleveland and Toledo, at an advance in quotations. Michigan-Southern, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, the North Western shares, and Rock Island, were all in demand by parties who are satisfied as to their ability to pay regular dividends: the large short interest still uncovered could not be closed without heavy loss. Speculation has described the miscellaneous list, which at present ranks with Petroleum property as to income, and Erie, which is worthless as an investment, and dangerous as a speculative stock; and with the exception of New-York Central, now centers in the Western roads which for years struggled against adverse circumstances, but now that the rapid growth of the country has given them all the business that they can do at paying rates, the projectors are to receive a return for their investments.

At the Second Board State bonds were strong at advanced prices. Railway shares were firm with the exception of Erie and Toledo, which were pressed for sale. The market closed firm. Government bonds closed with small amounts offering at quotations; 67s sold at 114s, and closed firm, and no large lots could be purchased at 1. The balance of the market was firm.

The following are William Heath & Co.'s last quotations

Hudson River 141

The following were the bids for Bank stocks: New-York 1401 Ocean 108 Manhattan 140 American Exchange 1204 | 140 | American Exchange | 120 | 121 | Bank of the Republic | 119 | 130 | Bauk of North America | 110 | 140 | Hanover | 115 | 145 | Irving | 107 | 108 | 105 | 108 | 106 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 10 | 200 | Nassatt | 1084 | Shoe and Leather | 113 | Cotn Exchange | 1142 | Continental | 158 | St. Nicholas | 158 | Butchers and Drovers. 135 Commonwealth National Park Manufacturers 175 Central National Seventh Ward. 115 State of New-York 117 Fourth National Commerce. 1294 Ninth National Paradaway. And the following for Railroad bonds:

And the following for Railroad bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Estate. 90 Quincy & Tol. 1st Mt. '90 80 N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n. 92 Ill. & So. Iowa 1st Mt. 78 Eric 7s, 2d Ind., 1870 1092 Galena & Chicago Extd 100 Eric 7s, 3d Ind., 1880 97 Galena & Chicago Extd 100 Eric 7s, 3d Ind., 1880 91 Chic. & R. Island 1st M. 102 Eric 7s, 5th Ind., 1888 99 Chi. & R. I. Pacific 1ss. 99 Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77 94 Morris & Essex, 1st M. '99 Hud. R. 7s 1st M. 1889-70 1024 Clev. & Tol. Sink. F'd. 104 Hud. R. 7s 3d M. S F 1875 99 New-Jersey Cen. 1st Mt. 100 Hid. R. 7s 3d M. S F 1875 99 New-Jersey Cen. 1st Mt. 100 Mich. C. 8p.c., 189-72 100 New-Jersey Cen. 2d Mt. 100 Mich. do. N. 1st M., 8s '82 112 Pitts. F. W. & Chic. 1st M. 106 Mich. S. & N. L. S. F., 7p.c. 1004 Clev. & Pitts. 4th M. . 79 Puc. R. 7s guar. by Mo. 975 Clev. & Pitts. Con. Sk. Ed. 92 Mil. Cen. 7 per cent. '70. 113 Chic. & Alt. S. F'd, 1m. 103 Alton & T. H. 1st Mort. 94 Chic. & Alt. S. F'd, 1m. 94 Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 79 Ohio & Miss. 1st M. . 94 Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 94 Ohio and Miss. 1st M. . 94 Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 94 Ohio & Miss. 1st M. . 95 Consol'd 7 p. c. conv'le. 94 Mil. & St. Paul 1st Mtge. 95 Consol'd 7 p. c. conv'le. 94 Mil. & St. Paul 1st Mtge. 95 Consol'd 7 p. c. conv'le. 94 Mil. & St. Paul 1st Mtge. 95 Consol'd 7 p. c. conv'le. 94 Mil. & St. Paul 1st Mtge. 95 Consol'd 7 p. c. conv'le. 94 Mil. & St. Paul 1st Mtge. 95 Consol'd 7 p. c. conv'le. 94 Mil. & St. Paul 1st Mtge. 95 Consol'd 7 p. c. conv'le. 94 Mil. & St. Paul 1st Mtge. 95 Consol'd 7 p. c. conv'le. 94 Mil. & St. Paul 1st Mtge. 96 Consol'd 7 p. c. conv'le. 94 Mil. & St. Paul 1st Mtge. 96 Consol'd 7 p. c. conv'le. 94 Mil. & St. Paul 2d Mtge. 89 Lack & West'n Bonds. 97 Chic. & Mil. 1 M. . 94 Pel. Lack & W. Ist Mtg. 97 Chic. & Gt. E., ist M. . 98 Grt. Western 1st Mt. 68. 101 Morey continues to increase in case, and at 3 per cent

Money continues to increase in ease, and at 3 per cent all borrowers are fully supplied. Brokers who have been borrowing small amounts at 4 and 5 per cent now decline to take any money at these rates, and get all they wish at the lowest rate. The Bank Statement shows a large loss in gold, but this has been more than made up in the National Bank money that they have received and now have on hand, and do not count in their statement; this is on the steady increase, and the banks are much stronger to stand the drain to move the crops than they were at this time last year. The Sub-Treasury also is now useless for commerce, but the necessities of the Government will force them to pay out from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in the next three months, as the receipts from taxes will be light, and this will also help to swell the amount already in circulation, and as it is available to move the crops as greenbacks the expected stringency in October will probably be much less than has been expected by the professional bears who are free sellers with the expectation of a rapid decline on the movements of the crop. The Sub-Treasury is poor in legal tenders, but has a large amount of Na tional Bank money on hand, and can flood the banks with it at any moment they choose; and at present the banks hold over their checks on the Sub-Treasury until they are able to raise the money on the street. Sterling Exchange is steady. We quote: London, 60

days, 110221101; London, sight, 110121101; Paris, long, 5.132 @5.121; Paris, short, 5.111 @5.10; Antwerp, 5.161 @5.132 Swiss, 5.161 25.132; Hamburg, 361 2362; Amsterdam, 411 2 414; Frankfort, 411@411; Bremen, 791@791; Berlin, 712

The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were: Receipts-For Customs, \$347,000; Gold Notes, \$98,000: Total Receipts, \$9,600,613 38. Total Payments \$11,628,389 17; Balance, \$94,032,491 52.
The Open Board of Brokers have rescinded the resolu

tion adopted by them May 19, compelling their members to clear their stocks through the Bankers' and Brokers' Association; hereafter delivery will be made as may be convenient to members. The Regular Board have not yet acted upon this resolution. At the close the stock was offered at 1084 without any bid. A dividend of five per cent, free of Government tax.

has been declared upon the capital stock of the New York and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on the first day of July next. The transer books will be closed from the 22d day of June to the 7th day of July, both days inclusive.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the At-

lantic and Great Western Railway from June 1 to to June 7, 1868: *

1868 \$82,116 | 1867 \$95,073 | Dec. \$12,957 The Macon Messenger says:

The Macon Messenger says:

"A New-York Company have made a proposition to fisish the Macon and Brunswick Railway and furnish the necessary money. The proposition is understood to be accompanied with the condition that they shall have sole control of the road. The completion of this great line will open up to Macon an immense scope of country, which will annually demand a large amount of Western produce and other plantation supplies. On the 4th inst. the Central Railroad Company declared a semi-annual dividend of \$5 per share from the earnings of the road for the past six months, and also an extra dividend of \$2 per share from money received from the surplus fund of the Company. On the 4th inst., the Augusta and Savannah Railroad Company declared a dividend of \$5 per share."

A meeting has been called, to be held at Warsaw, Mo.,

A meeting has been called, to be held at Warsaw, Mo. on the 25th day of July, to consider the feasibility of a on the 25th day of July, to consider the feasibility of a railway from Jefferson City to Fort Scott. Such a road would traverse the rich counties of Cole, Monteau, Miller, Morgan, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, and Vernon, and would develop a rich and fertile country at present without adequate outlet for its products.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican of Saturday says: "George P. Bianchard, a young and anterprising dealer."

present without adequate outlet for its products.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican of Saturday says:
"George P. Blanchard, a young and enterprising dealer in hardware, agricultural implements, &c., left Palmer, Mass., on the night of the lat of June, and has not been definitely heard from since that time. He had informed his friends that he was going to Boston, and expected to meet a creditor there, to pay him between \$5,000 and \$4,000. The creditor was there, but Blanchard was not, and no evidence has transpired to show that he had been in Boston at all. He was, however, seen to leave the depot in Palmer, on the arrival of the 9 p. m. express train for Boston, as though about to step abourd the train. The probabilities are that he disposed of himself somewhere until the night express for New-York came along, and that he then took the cars for that city. The fact that he has often been absent for several days at a time on business, without notifying his family of his whereabouts, gave ground for expecting his return during last week, though the unusual length of the absence nourished the dread that he might have been foully dealt with and the suspicion that he had absconded to be rid of his debts. The general opinion at present favors the latter supposition. It is found that he drew all the funds he had deposited in the bank at Monson and Chicopee National in this city. A portion of this, at least, amounting to several thousand dollars, he had converted into Government bonds. It is likely that he had made collections to a large extent, and that he took with him from six to ten housand dollars, and perhaps more. A box packed by Blanchard himself, and supposed to be filled with cutlery, was expressed to New-York, just before or just after he left town. It was marked with Blanchard's own name, sud has been traced to Powers's Hotel, which goes to confirm the supposition that he went to New-York."

The editor of The Madec (Canada) Mercury, who has re-

The editor of The Medoc (Canada) Mercury, who has repently prospected in the Canadian gold district at Elsevir. says: On arriving at the grounds, we found several practical miners busily at work, with the wall rock exposed on one side to the depth of three or four feet from the surface. We were shown some specimens of gold in small fragments of quartz found in the loose earth in the opening; and in some which we took out with the pick our selves, some very fair shows of gold were yielde. A piece of quartz containing gold being knocked off the solid rock in our presence, we went to work but at another part of the same rock, and after some difficulty, owing to the hardness of the rock, succeeded in detaching a small portion, in which pure gold was plainly visible. We are satisfied that there is gold in the rock, and have no doubt that when it is taken out and broken up it will be found to contain plenty more. From two of the larger bowiders, which had been rolled down from the surface of the hill, good specimens of gold were also obtained, one of them being found by ourselves; and in the same vein of quartz, at the distance of a few inches, we discovered another piece, on the surface, which we left undisturbed, for the benefit of future explorers. The exact position of the lead itself has not been fully determined; but we are convinced from the great number of specimens of gold found that ay-every one present finding more or less—that there is every reasonable prosnect that the ore will turn out to pay well for the crushing.

every one present finding more or less—that there is every reasonable prospect that the ore will turn out to pay well for the crushing.

Tables of the Loans, Speece, Circulation, Deposits, and Legal Tenders in the Banks of the City of New York for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1868.

Name of Average Aver 310,224 794,973 7,400 267,780 42,500 913,600 442,222 7,565 4,252 90,000 4,234 221,100

Eight National. . 1,199,679 7,300 250,500 1,110,500 250,500 1,110,500 250,500 1,110,500 250,500 1,110,500 250,500 1,110,500 250,500 1,110,500 250,500 1,110,500 250,500 1,110,500 250,500 1,110,500 25 NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING MONDAY, June 15, 1882
Berria Cows, Vesia Sheep and Lamba Swine. Test.
6,252 98 2,356 20,004 17,60 6,79
These were sold at the following market-places:

9,500 250,600

These were sold at the following market-places:

Sheep and Sheep a in succession. Lamb is plenty, with green peas to match, while the constantly increasing quantity and variety of fresh vegetables, and especially full stocked strawberry markets, with abundance of fresh fish, all tend to a duliness in the beef line. Unless there is a check in the receipts, shippers had better shape for a decline. Even now dealers wonder how the present rates are sustained considering the hot weather and the depressed state of the dead mean markets. The trade to-day was quite slow, with 1,570 cattle at Communipaw, 750 at Hudson City, and 285 at One Hundreth-st. Beside these, 51 cars are promised at Hudson City omorrow. The stock of to-day could not all be sold. At Communipaw, where Alexander the great (cattle shipper), had \$41 head, there was a fair, but not alively trade. One of the cattle trains did not reach the yards until nearly noon, throwing the stock out of the best part, of the market. The quality ranged from a lot of common little 5½ cwt. Indiana steers at 14½0.176. Prime steers of 7 cwt are now worth as much per pound, and will even sell quicker than fat 9cwt. cattle. The latter are best for cool weather. At the other market places the same prices obtained, but with fewer cattle, a smaller number of buyers were looking after them. The butchers soon find out where the largest run of cattle is to be, and thirther they fock, not appearing to have much preference for any one place, only preferring that locality where the best bargains are to be had, usually where there is the most stock. Our ful notes of dreves give a fair exhibit of the transactions.

SALES OF BULLOCKS TO-DAY.

AT CUMMUNIPAW.

SALES OF BULLOCKS TO-DAY.

AT CUMMUNIPAW.

Seigle & Lauterbeck were admitted by the owners to devery well for the first trial in a new place, and they expect a little more practice will make them proficient here as elsewhere. Greenwald & Kahn gave them their 34 Ohio, and 19 Illinois steers, the former of which brought 15½ 217c., and the latter, 15½c. mostly on the scales, 55 and 57 m per owt. They weighed 1.150 and 1.100 m, gross. The same parties sold 48 good 7½ owt., Illinois steers for Greenwald & Kleman at 122 each, and 65 well fed Ohio cattle for P. Kleman at 18½ 17½c. on 7½ cwt.

Murray & Glover were at work upon 104 of J. T. Alexander's fair 7½ cwt. Ill. steers, having a fine top, selling them at 16½ 217½c.

T. C. Eastman sold 60 good O. steers for W. Sayder, 7½ cwt., and run out at 16½ 17½c.

Geo. Toffey sold 112 Ill. steers for J. T. Alexander, fair to good, 7½ 27½ cwt. cattle at 16½ 27½c. SALES OF BULLOCKS TO-DAY.

Geo. W. Martin sold 80 head for S. W. Allerton, fair 64 cwt. Ill steers at 15@17c.

W. Fitch run out 45 prime Missouri steers of Scwt. 35 164@174c., and 200 smaller Illinois cattle at same prices on

Messenger, Gillett & Co. sold a car of little 54 cwt. Indiana hoppers for Robbins & Co. at \$78 each, or about 140. P. B.
P. F. Cary, for J. T. Alexander, 63 commonish 64 cwt.

Illinois steers at 15 216kc., averaging scant 16c.
T. J. Goff run out 75 head good Kentucky steers for
Hughes & Co. at 16 217c. on 828 kc wt.
S. Ulery sold 59 head of the Alexander cattle, 74 cwt., 38 16@17c.
G. D. Alexander's 225 fair to good Illinois steers arrived

G. D. Alexanders 325 too late to obtain sales.

AT HUDSON CITY.

Wildrick & Beardsley had 32 common 5426 cwt. III.

Wildrick & Beardsley had 52 common 5426 cwt. insteers sold at 14216c.
Beach & Bray sold their 144 good Mo. cattleat 1642174c.
D. Barnes, for M. B. Doty, 53 Ill. and Ky. steers, medium 62 cwt., at 15216c.
Coney & McPherson sold 110 fair to very good 7 cwt.
Ill. steers for Skiles & Virgin at 1642174c. Also 32 fine 7 cwt.
Ill. steers, for Wood & Gillespie, at \$133 cach, mostly on Saturday, when the market was higher than now. Also, for M. T. Smith, to-day, 34 fair Ill. cattle, strong 64 cwt., at 164217c.
W. E. Dudley, for J. H. Thompson, 23 Ill. steers of 4 cwt. at 164c.

cwt. at 16½c.

AT ONE-HUNDREDTH-ST.

S. B. Richardson sold 28 Mo. oxen of 8½ cwt. at 162154.

S. Schuster run out 63 coarse Ky. cattle, 7½ cwt., at 162 164c., and 75 Ill. steers of 6½ cwt. at 16½c.

F. Samuels ran out 64 Texans, 6 cwt., at \$89 each, Healey & Co. had 73 good 8½ cwt. Ill. sold, on Saturday, at 17½c. ON WEDNESDAY.

ON WEDNESDAY.

M. Kirchway wholesaled 104 Mo. steers owned by McBeth & Nichols, to H. Westheimer at \$110 each. They were laid at 7 cwt, though Mr. Westheimer only called them 65 cwt. retailing at 155 216c.

Eastman & Bro., for Morgan & Maholm, 45 fine 75 cwt. O. steers at 164 317 to.
S. Ulery, for W. H. Dugan, 37 good 74 cwt. Ill. steers at

O. steers at 16\(\pi\)27\(\frac{1}{2}\)C.

S. Ulery, for W. H. Dugan, 37 good 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) cwt. Ill. steers at 17\(\pi\)17\(\frac{1}{2}\)C.

S. Schuster sold 110 commonish 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) cwt. Ky. cattle at 16\(\pi\)6\(\frac{1}{2}\)C., and 87 Ill. steers of 7 cwt. at 16\(\pi\)C., one bunch of them at 16\(\pi\)C., on the scales 58 B to the cwt.

Allerton & Staley contributed 50\(\frac{1}{2}\) head very good called the form their Illnois and Iowa farms. The tops of the cattle were choice animals, and brought good prices in a cattle were choice animals, and brought good prices in 3 dull, overstocked market. A. B. Moad handled the \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) dull, overstocked market. A. B. Moad handled the \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) dull, overstocked market. A. B. Moad handled the \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) Murray & Glover sold 72 of the I ilnois cattle, fine, 9 cwt., at 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) city. The Murray & Glover sold 72 of the I ilnois cattle, fine, 9 cwt., at 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) city. The self-graph of the same weight. H. Myers called his 33 head is cwt., at 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) con the same weight. H. Myers called his 33 head is cwt., and good, sold at 17\(\text{c.}\), being of very even quality. C. G. Teed had \$\(\text{9}\) of them, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) cwt., sold at 16\(\pi\)17\(\text{1}\) to P. C.

W. K. McCoy brought in 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) con 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) cwt. D. G. Culver sold \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) head of the tails at 15c. on 6\(\text{c. on }\) D. H. Williams reports 34 of the heaviest 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) cwt., coarse, at 15\(\pi\)17\(\text{1}\) cwt. Thompson sold 102 good Illinois steers for Yeomans & Co. at 16\(\frac{1}{2}\)27\(\text{1}\) on strong 7 cwt.

Williams & Burchard report sales of 95 uneven \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) cwt. Williams & Burchard report sales of 95 uneven \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) cwt.

long the entire course of the Atlantic Gulf Stream in Florida to the Irish coast, the water possesses perature above that due to the latitude, and the

The mythological conception of the pluvial

also flowed from the ends of his fingers, which were constantly held droopingly, and in the manner of bestowing a moist and watery benison over a thirsty and grateful earth. He was sometimes represented as lying at his ease, cooling his flanks in some placidly-flowing river, with a vase or two on either side, supposed, perhaps, to contain lee-water for the refreshment of his inner nature; but mostly appeared urbanely throned upon a thunder-cloud, with any amount of water at his feet, which a slight pressure on his part would serve to strain through the under lining in copious showers.

Our own experience with the aqueous old gentleman during the past few months is such that we rather lean toward the thunder-cloud idea, and, if about to picture him in our own way, would, in addition to the conventional appliances, provide him with a fathomiess watertank at one side, a mighty cullender at his feet, and a prodigious dipper in his right hand, wherewith he might keep up a continuous shower-bath upon a drenched, but not, we hope, irreverent community, to his heart's content. A volume of water or two, laid open in his lap, might impart a scholastic air, and an added solemnity might be obtained by ensbrouding his person in a sheet of water, but we should certainly insist on the tank-and-cullender accompaniment, as only fair and strictly typical.

But, after all, it is not certain that we do not, in some respects, unjustly impeach the motives of his rainy highness. For the average depth of rain failling in this latitude very seldom varies in the course of a year, and the annual statistics, including the recent Spring months, when published, will probably not show the increase of more than a couple of inches over the average depth. The number of rainy days during hast Spring and the carly days of the present month was unusually great, and the quantity of water in excess of the average; but this excess will probably be taken from the mean fall of another season, so as to equalize the mean annual average.

Still, the unusu

to our coast. The Gulf Stream, too, a ready influence yields,

summation.

Is there any ground for hope that the President and Senate, who have yet to do with this incipient treaty, will consider the foul iniquity of despoiling an oppressed and weak people of the last acres of land bequeathed to them by their fathers; and the still more grievous outrage of forever barring 9,000,000 fertile and beautiful acres from the ingress of the nation's poor!

Lawrence, Kausas, June 5.**

CIVIL

CRIMINAL.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, before